

## The Daily Gazette

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THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22

A big cash balance is a nice advertising dodge, but it's rough on the people.

The real verdict of the Virginia election was that ninety-six pounds of treachery and meanness can't rule this big strip of territory called the United States.

In Ohio they want the October election abolished, hoping to get the presidential nominations. When Ohio helps herself to the pie will there be enough crumbs to go around?

The Republican party requires an occasional sacrifice to display its honesty. The public will not be satisfied with such meager bait. A clean sweep of the nasals is what is demanded.

Hon. Wm. R. Morris of Illinois, has declared for Carlisle, and says that free-traders throw away their votes on Cox and Springer; Carlisle is the man to beat Randall with.

Modesty is not prerequisite to becoming an Alabama claimant. The original award was only \$15,000,000, a large part of which was paid out on claims allowed by the first commission. Since the re-opening of the commission, claims aggregating \$28,000,000, or nearly twice the amount paid by England in the first place, have been filed.

The sharp frosts of last week prepared the trees for the heavy gales that now prevail, and they are fast being denuded of their summer garb. The golden-red chrysanthemums now glow in all the glory of autumnal tints; but a little while and they, too, will succumb to the blighting frosts and follow the dun-brown foliage that sheltered them from summer's heat. Soon the blasts of winter will be heard shrieking through their naked limbs.

"And, shrunk into the folds, the flowery race Their sunny robes resign."

The way that great Republican victory was won in Pennsylvania is being brought to light by the investigations of the courts. A number of "leading local statesmen" of the Republican party in Philadelphia have been indicted for illegal practices in voting, and it is promised that numerous other frauds will be exposed. Philadelphia is the Republican stronghold of Pennsylvania. The state outside of that city is Democratic; but they always contrive to bring the Republican majority in the city up to a figure that will overcome the Democratic majority and leave something to spare.

The gathering in of converts to the Mormon Church goes on with unabated vigor. These people are working with all the ardor of fanatics, and their success and continued growth show the wonderful power of persistent effort and energy, even in the worst of causes. Though their special field of labor is among the densely ignorant, they number among their converts men of ability and force. Congress will not have a play-time in dealing with the evils of Mormonism; and deal with it they must in a positive manner. The people demand it, and will not rest satisfied until the country is relieved from the infamy of polygamy, the shame of moral and of civil life, and the reproach of modern times.

ETHNOLOGISTS will doubt the capacity of the present population of Mexico to rise to the demands of modern civilization. Of the 10,000,000 persons in that country, 4,354,318, or nearly one-half, are mixed blood—Spanish and Indian. The pure Indian population comprise 3,795,047 of the remainder, leaving only 1,852,522 of Spanish blood. The native Indians are incapable of advancement, and have no use for commerce, arts or science. All past experience with hybrid nations makes it evident that nothing can be expected of the 4,354,318 mongrels, who are lower in intelligence and ambition than the pure-blooded Indians. Can the 1,852,522 population of the better quality drag the proletarian masses up to a better civilization? If they cannot, the future of that country is dark, indeed.

BEN BUTLER is reported as having recently said to Representative Hill of Ohio that—

"If the Democrats make a proper presidential nomination I do not pledge that I will see to it that no Massachusetts talent be spared to go outside of the state for its public campaign work; for I will see to it that they have more than enough to engage their attention at home."

John Kelly of New York will also, no doubt, guarantee to make it lively in the Empire state for Republicanism in case the Democrats make a proper presidential nomination. John and Ben should pool their issues and then signify to the Democrats of the Union what they consider a "proper nomination." The Democrats elected their candidate in 1876 without the aid of Ben Butler, and with no very warm support from Kelly, and it is just possible they can do it again.

Justice Harlan of the federal supreme court has given his dissenting opinion upon the civil rights act that a majority of the court have pronounced unconstitutional. There is very little in the dissenting justice's opinion upholding the integrity of the act which is new in law. His assumptions are founded upon interpretations of the constitution; so latitudinarian that even the liberal views of a Republican court have condemned them as stale and exploded law. Happily for the country, his opinion finds acceptance among but a small proportion of people. If he has departed from the majority of the supreme court merely to make a presidential "boom" he has misjudged the signs of times badly in his planning. Not even the negroes agree unitedly with him, and he has aroused the ridicule of the Southern Republicans, among whom alone he could have looked for countenance and support.

How much of the "protection" given by our tariff laws do laborers receive? Do they protect labor against competition? No; for the freest importation of labor from any quarter of the world that can take the place of workmen here, at lower wages, has been allowed; transportation has been cheapened; immigration has been encouraged to the utmost, and by the million the laboring classes of Europe have been imported to this country and have taken their place in the ranks of labor in every branch of employment. We do not use this as an argument against immigration; but it shows the insincerity of those who profess to believe our tariff laws are for the protection of the working man. "Pauper" products are not admitted to this country to compete with the goods of our manufacturers, but "pauper" laborers are brought here by the million to bid against our home working men in the markets of labor.

Individual Rights. The limit which should be placed on personal freedom has ever been a controversial point, even among those who would give it the fullest expression consistent with the requirements of society. This being the chief aim of a republican form of government, the question is one which enters into every law on the statute book, and even the codified and more exacting restrictions of society. In every disturbing element it forms a component part, and is at once the author and the violator of the nation's peace. There are dangers to be averted, whichever way we turn. Unrestricted liberty of action but arms the desperate and degraded element with ruling powers, and is far more dangerous than the tyrant's scepter or the oppressor's rod. Monarchy in its most despotic form is greater to be desired than anarchic government. Better the cormorant than the commune—'tis as one evil against an unnumbered multitude. The designs of republican government seem to be strangely misapprehended even by those who have been nursed around its hearth-stone, nurtured among its institutions. Freedom is a delusive term; a popular fallacy. The politician reaching for the reins which curb the people's prosperity shouts it to delighted ears; the corporation extending its tentacles with a vice-like grip around the very veins of public progress, if challenged, gives the watchword "liberty" and passes on undisturbed. Thus it is made a parody upon itself—the instrument of its greatest enemy. It is high time the *liberal* should set their wits to work to give us a new definition of this term, which will not denote and cannot be perverted into its very opposite. And to secure the highest mead of personal liberty it should be recognized that it is bounded on every side by the rights of society. Whenever demanded by the well-being of society, individual rights should always be abridged, and no false notions of liberty should intervene to prevent the sacrifice of the one that the prosperity of the many might be enhanced. That people possess the greatest freedom who owns in itself a sovereign most severe.

The Church and the Common Schools. One of the most interesting features of the Methodist conference in session at McKinney last week was the address delivered by Rev. Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., on the general subject of Christian education. Dr. Haygood is eminent as a divine, an educator and a publicist. He is president of Emory college, at Oxford, Ga., and last year declined the position (to which he was elected) of a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His address (which we have just finished reading) at McKinney dealt very largely with the relations and attitude of the Church (he used the term "Church" in the broadest sense) toward the common school system of the country. This is a subject that has, unfortunately, been too often discussed intemperately and with acrimony. In Texas, where the constitution specifically inhibits state aid to any sectarian school, and where it is even forbidden in many localities to read the Bible in public schools, there has been a great deal of feeling aroused, on the part of parents or guardians who are Christians, on account of these stringent regulations. It has been urged that the state, in taking charge of the children, is training them up as infidels, or at least estranging them from religious influences. It is to be questioned if there is, in all the land, a more loyal and devout Christian than Dr. Haygood. But this eminent man views the question of the common schools in a spirit of conservatism and far-seeing intelligence that is at once instructive and refreshing. Said he, at McKinney:

"The Church should not oppose common schools supported by the state. For, first, the Church has its substitute for the state system; second, the state system is the American system, and it has come to stay. We will not change facts by theories; the common school is here and the Church should make the most of it. \* \* \* In Germany, indeed, it did not arise in the common schools, but in the gymnasium and university. And so, through a lengthy and profoundly thoughtful discourse, the speaker brought all his powers of argument to demonstrate that the cause of religion has nothing to fear from the common school system. There can be no conflict, he contends, between religion and rudimentary education. As to higher education, he holds that Christian influences may appropriately come into play. Religious training is to be imparted at home first—by the fireside; at the Sabbath school, and afterward in colleges and universities operated under religious auspices and controlled by religious influences. But as to the common schools, leave them as they are—entirely without the domain of religion. Dr. Haygood's views on this subject are not new. They are the aggregation of human experience in the general education of the masses. But coming from a man so eminent as a religionist they carry with them a significance and force that cannot fail to attract attention and wield a highly beneficial influence. They are conservative, in the highest degree. The public school system in Texas was removed from sectarian influences at the outset. By common consent it is now nearly out of politics. When it is entirely emancipated from all political considerations and influences it will be fairly equipped for its mission of usefulness and enlightenment. Religionists, as well as those who give little thought to religion, will gradually come to recognize the broad wisdom of the policy that does not assume to shape the child's religious education, but leaves it to the parent. Dr. Haygood has done the Church and the common schools equal service in thus endeavoring to allay whatever feeling still exists on this subject.

The men who pay a boot black:  
For a shine of water proof,  
Don't like to hear the patter of  
The rain upon the roof.

When lovely woman rules the roost,  
Can she be called a rooster?

A DANBURY lady says she found a chestnut in the yolk of an egg.

Five hundred thousand alligators were killed in Florida last year.

CONSUMPTION: Is law made to punish criminals or to support the lawyer?

ISRAEL PIPER, aged seventy years, of Carlisle, Ky., has the whooping-cough.

THERE is no mistake about it, Galveston wants deep water and wants it bad.

A NASHVILLE tailor offers for exhibition one of Andy Jackson's old handkerchiefs.

THE ear is next thing to a dead man. A nihilist editor has fired a poem at him.

And a publicist. He is president of Emory college, at Oxford, Ga., and last year declined the position (to which he was elected) of a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His address (which we have just finished reading) at McKinney dealt very largely with the relations and attitude of the Church (he used the term "Church" in the broadest sense) toward the common school system of the country. This is a subject that has, unfortunately, been too often discussed intemperately and with acrimony. In Texas, where the constitution specifically inhibits state aid to any sectarian school, and where it is even forbidden in many localities to read the Bible in public schools, there has been a great deal of feeling aroused, on the part of parents or guardians who are Christians, on account of these stringent regulations. It has been urged that the state, in taking charge of the children, is training them up as infidels, or at least estranging them from religious influences. It is to be questioned if there is, in all the land, a more loyal and devout Christian than Dr. Haygood. But this eminent man views the question of the common schools in a spirit of conservatism and far-seeing intelligence that is at once instructive and refreshing. Said he, at McKinney:

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THE statement of immigration for October just issued by the treasury department, shows that the number of immigrants received during the month numbered 48,265. Of this total number of immigrants, there arrived from England and Wales, 7,626; Ireland, 2,975; Scotland, 1,119; Austria, 176; Belgium, 201; Bohemia, 501; Denmark, 621; France, 411; Germany, 16,334; Hungary, 1,312; Italy, 1,448; Netherlands, 233; Norway, 1,438; Russia, 627; Poland, 238; Sweden, 1,091; Switzerland, 938; Dominion of Canada, 8,176; and from all other countries, 235. During the same month last year the arrivals were 67,929. For the ten months ending October 31, 1885, the arrivals were 501,657, against 668,013 for the corresponding period in 1882. The immigration of the year thus far may be located as follows: England and Wales, 71,062; Ireland, 60,620; Scotland, 19,506; Austria, 5,303; Germany, 128,809; Italy, 26,872; Canada, 33,176; all other countries, 15,676.

THE Japanese papers bring intelligence of an appalling calamity in Sanuki. A theater thronged with spectators took fire, and a panic ensued. The flames spreading rapidly through the slightly built houses, sixty children and fifteen grown persons were, in the fright and confusion, crushed or burned to death, and upwards of one hundred persons were seriously injured. In commenting on the sad event, the Japan Mail says: "A Japanese playhouse is a veritable fire-trap. In the first place, the entrance is so narrow that ingress or egress for more than one person at a time is inconvenient; and, in the next, the gallery is only accessible by a steep ladder, to descend which at the best of times is no easy matter. Moreover, the majority of a Japanese theatrical audience consists of women and children. Thus anything like a panic in a Japanese theater can only mean death or serious injury for a number of the spectators."

Forty years ago Edmund Gridrod of Yorkshire, England, deserted his wife and came to this country. Ten years later his wife married, and by her second marriage had several children. Recently an estate of some \$50,000 was left to Edmund Gridrod of his heirs, but now that his deserted wife is dead, and he has never been heard from, the question arises whether the children by the second marriage are entitled to the heritage. If he died before his wife married again the law decides that they are. St. Louis detectives are now at work on the case, as that is the city Gridrod emigrated to.

LORD SALISBURY, writing in the Nineteenth Century, says that the condition of the lower classes in England to-day is almost exactly parallel with that of the French democracy previous to the revolution. This is the utterance of a Tory leader, and taken in conjunction with the popular manifestations on Lord Mayor's day, looks somewhat ominous as regards the political stability of Great Britain.

THE flourishing town of Temple, on the Santa Fe railroad, in Bell county, has an election pending on the question of voting an extra tax for its public schools. Vote the tax. There is money, for any town, in good, ten-months-of-the-year free schools. They bring population and capital. The town that aspires to be anything cannot afford to do without them. Vote the tax, Temple—you will never regret it.

NONE of the thirteen men who sat down to dinner in New York City on November 14, 1885, to defy superstition, died in the year following, and they dined together again Wednesday night at the Knickerbocker Cottage. In front of each plate burned a black candle, on the left hand was a grave-stone bearing the wine list, and upon the right hand a coffin with the dinner list on it.

DE LIESSEPS is again in England, arranging for the construction of a second Suez canal. It is said that the proposed agreement includes a loan of 12,000,000 sterling from the British government, and that it is intended to make the administration of the company forty-four per cent. English and fifty-six per cent. French.

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THE president of Middlebury college, Vermont, proposes to weigh the boarders at the beginning and end of each term. A record of the weight will, it is supposed, establish the nutritive value of the various foods used.

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BUTLER got in his negro and already the Massachusetts Republicans hear the rumblings of a coming cyclone.

A 100-year-old carriage, in which President Monroe once rode, went for \$7.25 at a Vergennes (Vt.) auction the other day.

Those who are whacking away on the fences should beware lest they cut the cords which bind Texas to the car of progress.

You Are Another.  
(Houston Age.)

The Fort Worth GAZETTE doubts the Democracy of the Houston Evening Age.

Already a Speaker.  
(Houston Post.)

Samuel Sullivan Cox is a great speaker. Why should he wish to be another?

No Rest for the Wicked.  
(Galveston News.)

A convenient memory would mean political elysium for the politicians were it not for the cruel reporters.

What Lake Erie Waves are Crying.  
(Buffalo Express, Rep.)

If it is time to get ready for 1884, it is time to begin talking about "Edmunds and Victory." It has a winning sound.

An Appropriate Heading.  
(Norristown Herald.)

The newspaper foreman got a marriage notice among a lot of items headed "Horror of 1883," and when the editor learned that the groom's income was only \$7 per week, he said it had better remain under that head.

A Marriage Notice in Utah.  
(Salt Lake Tribune.)

Married, in the Endowment house, last Thursday, to a second wife, John L. Berry of American Fork, aged about 60; first wife aged 70 and in poor health; second wife, a Danish woman, aged about 52, strong and healthy, and living in this city.

On What a Slender Thread.  
(Dallas Times.)

Col. Pierce of the Sunset route says he thinks deep water is necessary to one-third of the continent. Imagine, if possible, one-third of this continent depending so much on such a man as Tom Ochiltree to obtain it! Yet that's why Galveston elected him.

A Lull in St. Louis.  
(Kansas City Times.)

There were no fist fights among the St. Louis merchants Sunday and yesterday, and time begins to hang heavy on the Mexican delegation's hands. A mysterious disappearance and an upper crust scandal are being prepared for the amusement of the guests.

A Fearful Warning.  
(Chicago Herald.)

S. S. Cox is having a hard time endeavoring to convince his fellow-congressmen that his candidacy for the speakership is not a joke. The more he protests the more they laugh. Cox furnishes a frightful example to the youth of the land. Let no man who would be great try to be funny.

Our Missionary Work.  
(Houston Post.)

There is more joy in heaven over one newspaper that repenteth than over nine and ninety that never told a story about their circulation.—Fort Worth GAZETTE.

An Editor in Clover.  
(Dresden Tenn. Era.)

There is a little woman in this office who in an evil hour gave us the right to call her wife, who has worked at the case less than three months, but who can set two galleys of bonaparte type in a day, or one and a half galley and attend to her household duties besides. She not only corrects manuscript, but when necessary sets type without any copy at all.

Too Much Style.  
(Kentucky Advertiser.)

Col. Bob Pepper and Mr. Thomas Rodman of Frankfort went on a stylish hunt the other day. Their team consisted of the noted trotters Code and Catchy. They had a pair of imported dogs that cost \$500, and \$300 guns. The toll cost \$1.25 and the shells \$1.10. They returned at night with one snipe and a rabbit. There was so much style it scared the game out of reach.

Will "Rassle" With Satan.  
(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

General "Bob" Toombs has tired of his well-known and persevering wickedness, and connected himself with the Methodist Church, and the Georgia papers are rejoicing with one accord that "our grand old citizen is at peace with God." There is a hint in this that General Ben Butler might utilize to advantage on the theory that Sarah Bernhardt justified her marrying—namely, that it was the only thing she had never tried.

Doesn't Fall Behind.  
(Blanco News.)

The Galveston News has pulled down from its mast-head "circulation equal to that of the other daily press of the state combined," and the Fort Worth GAZETTE has quit its trade upon the News, and compliments it in a very dignified manner, giving the News full credit for its vim and enterprise. The GAZETTE accomplished its purpose—that of showing the News its circulation was not as immense as represented—and then served the News up a nice dish of sweetmeats, and everything moves on serenely. The News is a good paper, and the GAZETTE doesn't fall behind the best to any great extent.

A Journalistic Philosopher.  
(San Antonio Times.)

The News suggested that the editor of the Age might some day lose his patience, whereupon the "uncle" of the whole state of Texas remarked that if he did he would lose a large part of the capital on which he did business. There is a good deal of real hard sense and true philosophy in brother McGary's reply to his Galveston contemporary. Nothing is more true than the idea long since advanced

by an English writer: "Angry and fretful men are able to others, and state philosophy minds are not the good will and the case in their own power. If they are not a milk-and-water character for a life of way."

A Spirit in the House.  
(Mt. Sterling Ky.)

There is considerable talk in Powell county just now of a spirit to this earth. Mrs. Pettit died, leaving a child and a wife. The idea of leaving the child in the hands of a woman who had been a considerable time in the hospital, and nothing unusual about that. But three weeks later, just after dark, the child called her name. For several nights the child called out to listen for the sound, and she persuaded some of the neighbors to come and hear for themselves. All declare that there is no woman. This story has been told by reliable persons who have there and heard the voice of the spirit.

TEXAS STATE NEWS.

A telephone line will be laid from Midlothian direct to Dallas.